Sunday Sermon

A Scholarly Discourse By Rev. Dr. A. D. Carlile.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Allan Douglas Carlile, D. D., who has recovered sufficiently to call to the pastorate of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, in this borough, made vacant by the death of Dr. Louis Ray Foote in December last, preached for the first time to the congregation of that church Sunday morning. He is now the pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, Pa., where he is highly esteemed. The subject of his discourse was "Christian Growth." His text was 1st Peter iii:18: "But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ." In part he said:

In the Greek the article is before the noun in both cases—"the grace" and the knowledge." Grace is defined, theologically and abstractly, as "God's loving favor manifested to us." The "grace" of our text is definite and specific: "the grace of our Lord Jesus," and, for our purpose this morning, may be taken as the same total of all the graces that make up Christ's matchless character, our development in Christ's likeness and not by the acquisition of new graces, but by a growth of those we have in us already received. Growth, normal growth, is necessary to health; if life be checked it grows sickly and dies suddenly. Christian maturity is nothing short of perfection. This we have not yet attained; until we do there can be no room for question that God is worthily in the presence of Jesus every thing that childish must be stripped off. What would there be left? A babe is perfect, but is only a perfect baby. I once knew a beautiful child, the delight and joy of the household and neighbors. She grew up to the age of twenty and was still a babe. A babe at forty is a child of promises, but a babe of twenty is a monstrosity. And is he not possible that in the body of Christ are babes of three score years and ten whose only place is among the old dead? Would that satisfy you? No. Then "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ." But how? Two things are in hearts and the knowledge of the truth in it is in Jesus. The spirit of God put here; the knowledge of the truth you must receive, and it is by the truth that you will be liberated; by the truth you are sanctified.

It is not enough, therefore, to say, "I know I have not attained as well as I know; I will try to do better." You always do as well as you know. You think you know has been making you what you are. To be holy you must be wiser; to be better you must know more, for truth is not a thing you can record as a matter of fact and file as a creed. Truth is a great living character, a life-determining principle: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Take his creed, strip of soil and seed. Like growth in Christ growth in knowledge must be gained individually. You cannot now another's knowledge any more than you can go to heaven on another's faith. Some years ago in a theological seminary a young man was being examined. He got along well until one of the examiners asked him a certain question, which took him by surprise. He could not answer in his then state of mind. If he had been asked suddenly his age he could not have told it. At last on the question being pressed he said: "I believe what the Presbyterian Church believes." He did not pass. It will not pass you. There are some things like that in the church, far too serious to be funny. Such as going to the pastor time after time and asking: "Is this right?"—"Is that man's position correct?" Where is that spirit that guideth into all truth?

What are you doing to advance the Presbyterian Church, or our name in this matter, by your own development? A danger to-day lies in believing in the words or error that may be in our creeds. Is there anything in them that want to be eliminated? It is a great peril to think that all truth is in our creed and that what is not written there is wrong. For that stops advancement and is a check to our progress in Christ's knowledge and grace and means declension—loss. Christ taught the truth and did not formulate it. The apostles enlarged upon it to meet the needs of the growing church. the early fathers systematized truth into creeds. And so it went on until wanted, told that she had got out of self and learned to think of others, at last an one time it showed itself by sweet words; at another, by smoothing an invalid's pillow; at another, by soothing a sobbing child.... None but the angels know the joys....some following heart could see them. That was the love of her heavenly powers.—Ram's Horn.

A Heart Throb.

O most glorious God, relieve my heart of its selfishness. Deliver me from all tediousness of spirit, and from the vague hope that shall not fulfil a desire of holiness not to be satisfied with possessing a charity that will always increase, that I may turn all things into religion, doing all in the name of Jesus, that I may call me from this deliciousness of employment. I may pass into the employments of the saints and angels, whose work it is, and in great love, with unwearied diligence praises unto Thy mercies. Amen. —Jeremy Taylor.

The Victors Who Overcame.

The word "tribulation" is derived from the Latin word tribulum, an instrument, by which the Roman husbandmen separated the wheat from the chaff, a writer in the Southern Cross, and it was often by such a process the sufferers are an image for setting forth a higher truth, for the trials in the early days of the life are "God's threshing instruments" for separating in men what is light, sinful, poor and trivial from what is good, solid and true—literally the wheat from the chaff—lifting them for the heavenly garner.

Man's Noblest Acquisition.

Goodness of heart is man's brightest honor and noblest acquisition. It is that ray of Divinity which dignifies humanity.

START THE PIGS RIGHT.

The man who starts off his pigs on the corn system will be sorry in the end, as they can after they are weaned is laying in a store of disease that will be developed later.

There is a trouble known to swine raisers as contracted stomach, which manifests itself in various ways. The animal is apparently "off its feed," says the Indianapolis News, but in fact, in the ratio that the food is so poorly balanced that the stomach has not enough room with the bowels of the rest of the body. If the young pigs are to be allowed a range they will do more or less rooting, getting of soil and sod; if this is their nature, it will not hurt them, but if they are placed where one does not wish the sod uprooted, then the animals must be ringed. If middlings and oilmeal are introduced with the corn ration there will be considerably less trouble. Some of the oilmeal foods on the market have their greatest value to the swine raiser who does not feed a balanced ration, and if these stock foods can be obtained practically free from drugs or condiments, they are very valuable in such cases.

A Prayer.

Lord, I know not what I ought to ask of Thee; Thou only knowest what I need. Thou lovest me better than I know how to love myself. O Father, give to Thy child that which he himself

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR No

JULY FIRST.

Humility, the Foundation Virtue.—Matt. 20:20-28; I Pet. 5:5.

To be served requires no greatness; those only require greatness that serve.

Christ came to show us God as the Infinite Servant, the great Self-Giver; who henceforth dares scorn a servant?

Humility is the true cl.s.h of gold; no royal robe is so regal-ndent.

There is no more certain omen of failure than to have God against you; that is, to be proud in spirit.

Suggestions.

"Humility" is from the Latin "humus," the ground; it is the ground or all nobility, the foundation virtue.

Humility is the foundation of wisdom; the conceited man cannot be taught.

Humility is the foundation of influence; men do not love self-lovers.

Humility is the foundation of happiness; overvaulting ambition always means misery, but modest contentment means peace, whatever the lot may be.

Humility is the basis of salvation; proud men will not be saved because they want to save themselves.

Illustrations.

Any teacher will testify that mediocre scholar who is teachable will learn more than a brilliant scholar who thinks he knows it all.

The head of a church is called a minister, i. e., a servant. The head of a government is called a prime minister, i. e., the first servant.

Questions.

Am I trying to exalt myself, or my neighbor?

Do I find my joy in the service, or in the reward?

Do I count any service of others beneath me?

Quotations.

Humility is the solid foundation of all the virtues.—Confucius.

There are sweet surprises awaiting many a humble soul fighting against great odds in the battle of a seemingly commonplace life.—Henry van Dyke.

The doctrines of grace humble man without degrading him and exalt him without inflating him.—Hodge.

At our worst, we are weaker than we think. At our best, we are stronger than we think. We have help in Christ beyond measure. Let us, therefore, be humble and watchful on the one hand, and hopeful and joyful on the other.—Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald.

That things are not as ill for you and me as they might have been is partly due to those who lived humble lives and rest in unvisited tombs.—George Eliot.

THE LENGTH OF GIRLS' DRESSES

"Madam Modist" says, in Housekeeper: "It seems to me that I have never yet made a gown for a girl any larger than between fourteen and eighteen years of age that it did not involve a discussion about the length of the skirt, which almost amounted to a little quarrel between the mother and dressmaker. Of course, I realize that the girls are foolish in wanting to be young ladies before they have had time to run out of their young girlhood; but I often think that, if the mothers' opinion were not so constantly biased by their own feelings on the subject when they were the same age, and, instead of being cross about it, the girls' mothers could have the skirts the very longest that would be proper, it would be a much more unpleasantness during their dressmaking seances. When my own opinion is called for in the matter, I always strenuously insist that girls be allowed to wear their skirts as long between fourteen and sixteen should be worse than their clothes, which is nine inches from the floor. Then I try to impress on them that my reason is that they look very much more attractive in skirts this length, and that it is far more 'proper' than to wear a longer skirt at that age. When a girl gets to be hold the face of the Father, have a personality, and the Revised Version is omitted from the Revised Version, but it is a good one, and certainly belongs elsewhere, for Jesus came to save sinners. This parable is given more fully in Luke 15:9b. The lost piece of money was not ashamed to be found in the fold of Christ into sin. 13. He rejoiceth over it more than over the 99 no more value than the other sheep. It is not the value of the sheep, but the Father's love. 14. "Even so." Our heavenly Father has done all this for us. 15. "I say unto you" is repentance; it is not His will that any should perish.

CURING ALFALFA HAY.

Many farmers who have had their first experience with alfalfa have had some difficulty in curing the hay. They cut it when it is in bloom, as with all grasses, and find it loses much of its virtue cured in the manner usual for grasses. Under such a process is not curing, but drying, and alfalfa will not stand drying.

The best plan of curing it which has yet been tried is to rake the alfalfa into windrows when it is ready to be handled to advantage. It is then cocked and allowed to remain in the cock with the regulation muslin hay caps, which have weights at the corners.

In this way it will keep in the cock for five or six days, and is then taken out, allowed to dry in the sun for a few hours, and then carted to the barn. This plan holds the color in the alfalfa and makes the plant perfectly without drying it out. If those who have had trouble with the curing of alfalfa will try this plan they will be no trouble in curing the hay so as to retain its full value.—Indianapolis News.

The Age of an Egg.

A simple method of finding out the age of an egg is by means of the air space, which is situated at the end of the egg that is held the hands before a light in a dark room the air space can be easily discerned, and by its size the age can be determined. In a perfectly fresh egg the air space is very small, but as age increases it extends, until when the egg is three weeks old the air space occupies about a sixth of the entire contents. With practice the test can be told to within twenty-four hours.—British Agricultural Economist.

The forest service of the Department of Agriculture has issued statistics of the crossties purchased by the steam railroad companies during 1905. The total number of ties reported is 80,051,000, of which 22,529,000, or 26 per cent, were to be used for the construction of new track. As 95 per cent. of the railway mileage reported, the total number of ties used by the steam railways would be 84,400,000, representing nearly 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 1.

Subject: Jesus and the Children. Matt. xviii, 1-14—Golden Text, Matt. xviii. 14 —Memory Verses, 2, 3.—Topic: Lessons From a "Child" Text—Commentary.

I. A question asked (v. 1).

1. "At the same time." After Peter had returned from paying the tribute money. "Who is the greatest?" By combining the three accounts we learn that the disciples had disputed by the question as to who should be the greatest, and that Jesus, knowing their ambitions, had opened the subject by asking them about the dispute they had among themselves by the way. At first the disciples, thoroughly ashamed, were silent, but a little later they came and submitted the question to Him. "Who is the greatest?" Such is blind human nature; always desiring to be made prominent. "In the kingdom of heaven." Not the spiritual kingdom of Christ as a temporal one.

II. Lessons from a little child (vs. 2-5). 2. "Called a little child." Jesus purposes to teach them by means of an object lesson. He corrects their false ideas about greatness. The little child was their teacher.

3. "Verily." A word that denotes the importance of what is to follow. "Except ye be converted." The word here rendered "converted" means "to turn about so as to face in the other direction." It always denotes a radical and complete change. "And become as little children." Humble, teachable, obedient. "Ye shall not enter." They could not enter the kingdom, for they could not enter. There is no way into the kingdom of grace only by the door of humility. As a matter of fact, they have equal privileges. "Shall humble himself." Turn into the "little child" of the kingdom, and the lowliest in the kingdom are the greatest. "The same is greatest." Selfishness is the root of self-life. True humility is the surest mark of true greatness.

5. "Whoso shall receive." That is, shall show favor to, shall help and care for. "One such little child." This fact pre-supposes the God-given fact of fertility, but also to Christ's followers who are to be like little children. "In My name." Out of love to Me and for My sake. "Receiveth Me." Jesus considers Himself treated as we treat His little ones.

III. Christ's teaching concerning offenses (vs. 6-9). 6. "Shall offend." Whose faith in Me one of these little ones to stumble and fall into sin. "It were better." Than that the greatness of the offense. "That a millstone." A very large stone. "In the sea." Drowning in the sea was a punishment used among the ancients for the worst of the "world." Or, alas for the world. "Because of occasions of stumbling" (R. V.) Because there are so many temptations and stumbling-blocks in the world. "Woe unto the world." In this world, that is so full of sin and wickedness. "Woe to that man through whom the occasion comes." Woe to him. He is not only guilty of the awful crime of leading others into sin. Each man is personally responsible for his own acts. 8. "If thy hand—foot causeth thee to stumble." If it reflects as much evil as these most valuable and precious members. "Cut them off." Sever them from the life. Literally the girls are foolish in wanting to be young ladies before they have had time to run out of their young girlhood; but I often think that, if the mothers' opinion were not so constantly biased by their own feelings on the subject when they were the same age, and, instead of being cross about it, the girls' mothers could have the skirts the very longest that would be proper, it would be a much more unpleasantness during their dressmaking seances. When my own opinion is called for in the matter, I always strenuously insist that girls be allowed to wear their skirts as long between fourteen and sixteen should be worse than their clothes, which is nine inches from the floor. Then I try to impress on them that my reason is that they look very much more attractive in skirts this length, and that it is far more 'proper' than to wear a longer skirt at that age. When a girl gets to be hold the face of the Father, have a personality, and the Revised Version is omitted from the Revised Version, but it is a good one, and certainly belongs elsewhere, for Jesus came to save sinners. This parable is given more fully in Luke 15:9b. The lost piece of money was not ashamed to be found in the fold of Christ into sin. 13. He rejoiceth over it more than over the 99 no more value than the other sheep. It is not the value of the sheep, but the Father's love. 14. "Even so." Our heavenly Father has done all this for us. 15. "I say unto you" is repentance; it is not His will that any should perish.

The Farm

Food For the Plants

Do not be afraid of getting too much commercial phosphate under the crop, except nitrate of soda, which should be used as a top dressing on 'all pulverized plants.

Stray Tools.

If some farmers would just calculate the time they sometimes use up in hunting for tools that have gone astray how would very shortly be a place for everything and everything in its place." It doesn't pay to use up a dollar's worth of time to hunt for a fifty-cent tool that has been lost or mislaid.

Now That You Are Prosperous.

There is no getting over the fact that at the present time the greater majority of the American farmers are prosperous and fairly well fixed financially. This being the case, isn't the present a most opportune time for you to send your son, or girls, to some good agricultural college or school? By so doing you can assist him in his pursuit of knowledge, which will, in after years, be of untold assistance to him in advancing the business of agriculture, and making himself independent of others, so far as this world goes.—New York Witness.

Alfalfa as a Hog Food.

At one of the Canadian institutes a speaker said that "in no way will alfalfa yield a larger return than as a pasture for hogs. A great many of the farmers are now sowing this, and getting very large returns. I know one who kept ten head of hogs to the acre of alfalfa, and he says he has no trouble to buy it down, and he cut it for hay once and got a ton to the acre. It is possible to grow good large hogs on alfalfa without any other food, but the best results have been obtained by feeding it in a small amount of some other food along with it, such as corn. I would feed about two ears per day to hogs pastured on alfalfa."

A Cause of Poor Separation.

From experiments in Sweden to determine the cause of the unsatisfactory results occasionally noted in the separation of milk, it has been shown that when the milk has been strongly agitated (as in certain methods of pasteurization), before separation, a lower percentage of cream is obtained. In the skim milk, under otherwise apparently good conditions, the percentage of fat should not exceed 0.1 per cent.; if the milk has been previously agitated, this amount may run up to 0.5 per cent. The explanation is that during the agitation some of the fat globules are broken up into smaller sizes, almost like dust particles, and escape the centrifugal force. Under the microscope, very minute globules are separated with difficulty; the smaller they are the more effect has the stickiness of the serum.

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Stray Thoughts.

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Why Plowing Kills the Bugs.

Prof. Slingerland says he lays the ground open to the action of the elements, and especially to thawing and freezing, loosening and fining the soil and destroying insects and vermin. Another thing to bear in mind is that the farmer wants to sow his grain earlier than he otherwise could, for at the first plowing, before sowing is possible, he could sow his wheat. Besides, it it should be a wet year there is also an early time for planting, and the grain is out of the way before the chinch bug becomes numerous.

The harrow cannot be used too much on surfaces fitting for crops, and is of more implement except on light sandy soils. If used on heavy lands it should generally be supplemented by the subsoiling harrowing follow it. On fall plowed lands disking and harrowing will be found very useful. Plowing may safely be omitted when the wheat follows corn, and the ground is comparatively free of weeds, but on grass lands or where weeds or other growths are prevalent it is best to plow in the fall, as the freezing and thawing under all green growth, then pressing with the harrow completes what don't skimp the harrowing, it is the important part.—Farming.

Kohlrabi For Stocks.

This root is cultivated much in the same way as Swede turnips, but is somewhat more hardy—that is, bears a little more roughness of it in general way. Manure at the rate of sixteen tons of good farmyard dung to the acre, and plenty of wood ashes, or potash salts, should be applied to the ground before it is dug. It is a characteristic of the crop that it may be varied in its time of sowing from early in April until after midsummer, and it is the case with the cabbage family, and, like the cabbage, may be transplanted. It is the best plan to sow the seed in drills, and to sow thinly enough to rear the plants on a nursery bed. Unlike the Swede, it grows quickly, and it is sown directly in field, drill in rows twenty inches apart, four pounds of seed per acre; lightly harrow in the seed and to leave a level surface to the ground. Top dress as soon as the plants appear with some active dressing—say, guano—at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, and hoe as soon as the seed is drilled, or even with the seed. Single the plants out in due time, and keep the crop clean and well-worked as mangel or Swedes, and serve to stock in a sufficient manner. It is claimed for kohlrabi that when served to dairy cows it does not make the butter taste unpleasant as does the case with turnips. There are only two varieties in use—the "short top" and the "hardy green." The former is the earlier, but the latter suits sheep and lambs quite as well—probably a bit better.—Boston Cultivator.

Renovating a Horse.

Farm horses generally have a hard spring, as arrears of work have to be caught up hurriedly, and the soil is exceptionally heavy to work. The horses will, undoubtedly, enjoy and benefit by a rest or less work, and being out at the grass is a great easement in many ways. The buggy or riding horse on the farm is not usually overworked, and unless on extra days the grass allows of good keep, and in condition. Any partial cripples that have been made as much use of as possible, and an old horse or two are often very useful on the farm—should be given a complete rest on the grass to recoup against haying time. When there is a milk run, the milk cart horse is the one which has as much hard work to do as any one on the farm. He is at it daily, Sunday included, which means no holiday, and his constant wear and tear generates weakness, mostly in the legs, and a rest on the grass is not only well earned, but highly advantageous, especially if given in time, and before the horse has become a chronic cripple.

When those horses are put out and rested a month or so—and this is none too long—they should have their shoes taken off and run barefooted. Hacks which have been much employed during the winter, but are now not so much used, should never be kept in the stable, as a run at grass is much the better way of either resting or improving them. If the grass or work has been hard and the horses are run down, the sooner the rest and grass cure is begun the better. The change will tell the fall will only increase their allotments, while a rest in time will often quite cure deficiencies, which, if let go or aggravated by further cause, may lead to serious consequences later on. A horse that really needs a rest should have nothing short of one month. Two months' rest, however, is better, while three months will rejuvenate most animals in a satisfactory manner. The question of any ailments which no veterinarian can relieve or remove, is of interest to many, and a word or two on the most favorable land for recruiting horses is that of a marshy or boring character, and for all ailments of the blood, and, like the cabbage, may be transplanted. It is the best plan to transplant to rear the plants on a nursery bed. Unlike the Swede, it grows quickly, and it is sown directly in field, drill in rows twenty inches apart, four pounds of seed per acre; lightly harrow in the seed and to leave a level surface to the ground. Top dress as soon as the plants appear with some active dressing—say, guano—at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, and hoe as soon as the seed is drilled, or even with the seed. Single the plants out in due time, and keep the crop clean and well-worked as mangel or Swedes, and serve to stock in a sufficient manner. It is claimed for kohlrabi that when served to dairy cows it does not make the butter taste unpleasant as does the case with turnips. There are only two varieties in use—the "short top" and the "hardy green." The former is the earlier, but the latter suits sheep and lambs quite as well—probably a bit better.—Boston Cultivator.

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Renovating a Horse.

Farm horses generally have a hard spring, as arrears of work have to be caught up hurriedly, and the soil is exceptionally heavy to work. The horses will, undoubtedly, enjoy and benefit by a rest or less work, and being out at the grass is a great ease-

POPULAR SCIENCE

The smallest vibration of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both.

Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people.

The primary cause of sour milk is the growth of certain bacteria that are always very numerous in the air and cannot be kept out of the milk. These are most abundant during damp, heavy weather, which usually accompanies thunder storms, as such weather is particularly favorable to their development. Hence, the popular notion that thunder storms make milk sour.

A testing apparatus for varnish supplying a needed standard, has been brought out in Scotland by Prudhon, Baily and Dr. Laurie. It includes a blunt steel point pressed down by a spiral spring, and this point is drawn over a dry coat of the varnish on glass the pressure being increased until the varnish is scratched. The pressure being known, a definite measure of the hardness and brittleness of the varnish is made available.

Liquid air blasting cartridges, as described by Jr. Jacquier, are made of a cylinder of cardboard filled with a mixture of stout paper, and covering this with an asbestos wad. Through this wad a tube passes to the bottom of the cartridge. When ready to use the liquid air is poured into the tube, the cartridge being fired by a fulminate cap in the usual way. The firing disintegrates the cardboard, and the paper as the liquid air gradually evaporates.

Mr. W. E. Scarritt, formerly president of the Automobile Club of America, one would think, would have little he expects in the near future to a very fair runabouts sold for $500, touring cars for $1,000 and limousines for $5000. He also predicts that in a few years we will almost cease to see the clear, the average city worker will be able to own his own automobile as he now owns his bicycle, and he can keep his family in the country and ride to and from his work.

Why the teeth of some people become early while those of others remain sound throughout a long life is a problem that appears to have been only partially solved. A European investigator, Dr. C. Rios, has lately studied the saliva of 219 children, examining them at the age of one year, and afterward the idea that there is a relation between the alkalinity of the saliva and dental caries. A high alkaline saliva insures good teeth. In making many experiments to determine the alkalinity of the saliva of 219 children, and thirty-ten years of age, and he found that in the case of those in which plenty of oyster shell or shelling material was at hand, it was found that in districts where fowls get by so laying soft-shelled eggs. There are no reason for this—a soft shelled egg is an invitation to a fowl to help itself and also if they did not get the shell material they would not lay soft shells unless in the case where the fowls are not well fed. Mr. A. Stone of Poultry Standard, "There are a good many remedies, but I have not yet discovered any that were absolutely sure every time. The most practical way I have ever struck is to catch the hen before she begins to lay, and dipping, before the flock has learned the trick, and apply the hatchet cure. Or where the habit is universal supply all the oyster shells they can eat. Mix a little sulphur with their feed. Gather the eggs as often as possible; don't leave any in the nest if you can possibly help it. Also supply a liberal amount of animal food, a piece of raw meat hung up where they have to jump for it will detract their attention, as with other habits, then stock up with a number of loaded eggs. Take a few eggs and crack them open, keeping the halves as large as possible. Then make a paste, mixed up with a liberal supply of red pepper, put together to cover the egg, and something similar; now by filling the halves with a mixture of salt and red pepper and a few cayenne pepper, and a few cayenne pepper, and a few cayenne pepper,